

# LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

VOLUME 28.

**LOUISVILLE COURIER**  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
W. N. HALDEMAN & H. T. DURRETT,  
UNDER THE STYLE OF  
**HALDEMAN & DURRETT,**  
Office Nos. 51 & 52 Third St., Louisville.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING

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| One square [10 lines nonpareil] or less, each insertion                    | \$1.00 |
| Two squares, each insertion                                                | 1.50   |
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| One square twelve months                                                   | 60.00  |
| Two squares twelve months                                                  | 100.00 |
| One square changes weekly \$40.00; twice a week \$60.00;                   |        |
| Two squares changes weekly, six months \$120.00; for three months \$15.00. |        |

Editorial notices, intended to draw attention to particular advertisements, will be charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Advertisers will get an inside of the paper at the additional price.

The privilege of a yearly advertiser will be confined rigidly to its regular business, to be paid at the regular rate.

Funeral, Obituary, Charitable and Political Notes, printed for 50¢c the first, and 25¢c for each subsequent insertion, and will not be published unless paid for in advance.

Almanacs, Almanac, without any exception.

No contracts for yearly advertisements will be drawn up, nor will any change be made for less than one year at the regular price.

Advertisements in Weekly Courier 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents line for subsequent insertion, and no rebates for length or time.

Fees of advertising will be charged proportionately to the space contracted for.

## INSURANCE.

**THOS. S. KENNEDY & BRO., GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,**  
Office over Mark & Downe, South side Main street, both Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**HERE, Life, Gargo, and Steamboat Risks, taken in the following responsible and solvent Insurance Companies, serving the public by their agents, and of course, to transact business in Kentucky, under the new Insurance Law of the State.**

In presenting these Companies to the attention of the public, we guarantee the insurance and guarantees of their undoubted solvency and promptitude in the settlement of losses, and as being worthy of entire confidence in every respect.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York. \$50,000,000. FRED. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBOTT, Secretary.

The Assured participate in the Profits.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 Wall street, New York. \$500,000

GEORGE T. HOPKINS, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

The Assured participate in the Profits.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 Wall street, New York. (\$organized in the year 1828.)

Gash Capital and Surplus. \$800,000 JAS. W. OTIS, Pres't. W. BLECKER, Sec'y.

INSURANCE CO. OF THE VALLEY OF VA., Winchester.

Gash Capital. \$800,000 J. B. CARSON, Pres't. WM. L. BENT, Sec'y.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, One Wall street, New York.

Chartered Capital. \$500,000 Paid and Surplus. \$200,000 Wells SOUTHWORTH, Pres't.

J. F. BARBOCK, Vice Pres't.

GEORH. S. SCRANTON, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 Wall street, New York. \$500,000

GEORGE S. SHIFFMAN, Pres't. G. S. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

FLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall street, New York. \$500,000

Chartered Capital and Surplus. \$100,000 Wm. A. COOPER, Pres't. Jas. M. HANKIN, Sec'y.

At the annual meetings of the above-named Insurance Companies, we are prepared to select every description of Insurance, upon the most favorable terms, on Property, Merchandise, and Life, including Insurance against the loss of wages, and for the protection of employees. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted to Louisville, Ky.

225 diff.

**HARD BOILED FIRE—**On Tuesday a number of convicts, who had been sent to the penitentiary from this city, were released. On the next day several of them arrived here, and on the next night one of the party, as will be seen by the Police Report, was picked up by a watchman on the street, where he had taken lodgings for the night. The poor devil was without money, and, of course, without friends, and had no place else to lay his head. He was charged with drunkenness, but when the true facts of the case were made known to the Judge, he told him to go and sin no more, but to leave town quick and avoid evil associations.

**CITY COUNCIL.—**The proceedings of the City Council last evening were without interest or importance. An ordinance was passed regulating the paving of both sides of First street from Breckinridge to Kentucky streets. Jas. T. Moore resigned his place as policeman in the Fifth District.

A member, the best looking of them all, and an acknowledged favorite with the ladies, by resolution, indulged in a fit of pimposity, at our expense, because we advised the Council to remove the iron inkstands and substitute cork. Well, we had rather see them throw paper bullets at us than his iron inkstand.

**THEATRE—BENEFIT OF P. MARTINETTI—**This is the last night, but one of the Martinetti troupe, and the benefit of Philip. The troupe are remarkably good in pantomime, and deserve liberal patronage. The bill to-night is a grand musical olio, in the course of which the brothers Martinetti perform at the same time upon the same instrument; "The Soldier for Love," and concluding with a grand chariot ascension from the back of the stage to the extreme height of the theater, by Mlle Desire and the Martinettis.

**FRONT STANDING—**The Louisville and Portland Railroad Company, by its franchise, has the privilege of carrying passengers in omnibus in connection with that road, and without city license for the same. Recently, the road has extended the area of travel, and their omnibuses now have their terminus at Wenzel street, instead of Brook, as heretofore. They also carry street passengers, and the license Inspector has brought the master before Judge Johnston, not believing they have that right without paying license for the privilege. The law and facts were settled without argument.

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**See official notice of the Kentucky Horticultural Society's exhibitions. The weekly reunions of the florists and horticulturists of Louisville and vicinity, with the more tasteful and refined of our city population, have been objects of interest ever since the excellent society was organized, and will doubtless be the same this year, and as long as the society shall continue to exist. Any of our fellow-citizens who may have a leisure hour to-morrow morning, say about 10 o'clock, will find pleasant, if not profitable employment for it, about the tables of the Horticultural Society in Masonic Temple.**

**BROUGHT UP STANDING—**The Louisville and Portland Railroad Company, by its franchise, has the privilege of carrying passengers in omnibus in connection with that road, and without city license for the same. Recently, the road has extended the area of travel, and their omnibuses now have their terminus at Wenzel street, instead of Brook, as heretofore. They also carry street passengers, and the license Inspector has brought the master before Judge Johnston, not believing they have that right without paying license for the privilege. The law and facts were settled without argument.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily Courier for per year.....\$6 00  
Daily Courier for the County.....\$6 00  
or five copies to a club one year.....\$6 00  
Weekly copies \$2; four copies \$5; ten copies \$10; twenty-two copies \$20.  
\$20 paper over sent unsold paid for in advance.  
See our column on first page for particulars about advertising.

STATE ELECTION, AUGUST 1, 1859.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. BERIA MAGOFFIN, of Mercer.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
HON. LINN BOYD, of McCracken.

AUDITOR,  
GRANT GREEN of Henderson.

TREASURER,  
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Franklin.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
ROBERT RICHARDSON, of Kenton.

REGISTER LAND OFFICE,  
THOMAS J. FRAZER, of Breathitt.

PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,  
JAMES P. BATES, of Barren.

ATTORNEY GENERAL  
A. J. JAMES, of Franklin.

FOR CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT,  
COL. THOS. H. HOLT, of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE:

FRIDAY, ..... MAY 20, 1859.

## Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Platform of the Democracy of Kentucky—the platform adopted by the Supreme Court, and endorsed by the State Convention, and endorsed by District Convention.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

Resolution of the Democratic State Convention held at Frankfort, Ky., January 5th, 1859.

RESOLVED THAT WE CORDIALLY AND HEARTILY APPROVE OF THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

Resolution of the Eighth Congressional District Convention at Nicholasville, May 3d, 1859.

RESOLVED THAT WE AFFIRM AND APPROVE THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT FRANKFORT, ON THE 5TH JANUARY LAST, AND PLEDGE OURSELVES TO THE CORDIAL SUPPORT OF ITS NOMINEES.

Resolution of Seventh Congressional District Convention at Lexington, May 3d, 1859.

RESOLVED THAT WE ENDORSE THE RESOLUTIONS AND PROVISIONS OF THE 5TH JANUARY CONVENTION IN FRANKFORT, AND PLEDGE TO THE STATE TICKET, THEM DOMINATED OUR UNDIVIDED SUPPORT.

The Democrat and the Courier—How They Stand on the Slavery Question.

The Louisville Democrat attempted yesterday to be very severe upon the Louisville Courier. The editorial force, if such imbecility can be called force, of its leading columns was directed against us. We cannot give a better idea of the editor's hostility than to quote from him the following words:

"We denounce that paper as occupying an anti-slavery position, and trust that none of our party will place confidence in it."

Well, now, we propose, in the best humor imaginable, to contrast the position of the Courier with that of the Democrat, and leave it for the party in this State to say which is right. We shall also inquire to whom the Democrat can properly appeal, as the party among whom none is to be found who should have confidence in us, according to the trust of our very truthful neighbor.

The first war was the present editor of the Courier had with the Louisville Democrat began in the winter of 1855, upon the question of slavery in a Territory about to become a State. It was then proposed in Congress to admit Kansas into the Union as a slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution. The Courier contended with the united Democracy of the South, and a majority of the Northern Democracy in Congress, for the admission of the new slave State, while the Democrat followed the rebellious and wily Douglas into the Opposition camp, and took position with the united Abolitionists, Black Republicans, Free Soilers, and Free Niggers, against the admission of the new slave State. The question came up before the people of Kentucky at the August election in 1858, R. R. Bell being the State Democratic candidate in favor of the admission of Kansas as a slave State, and Geo. R. McKeye, his know nothing opponent, being against the admission of the new slave State. The Democracy of Kentucky elected Bell by a large majority, which we considered a sufficient endorsement of the position of the Courier, and a condemnation of that of the Democrat, upon that subject.

We are now having a second war with the Louisville Democrat upon a similar question. The Democracy of Kentucky will again have to decide whether the Democrat or the Courier is right upon the question of slavery in the Territories before there is an application to Congress for admission into the Union. We do not intend to back from our position, and we suppose the Democrat will fall where it is.

Let us, then, briefly state the respective positions of the Courier and Democrat upon this second war question:

When the CI platform was adopted in June, 1856, we thought it was right, and were in favor of the election of President Buchanan upon that platform. We understood the slavery clause of that platform to mean that the inhabitants of a Territory, when they adopted a Constitution, might come into the Union as citizens of a free or slave State as they pleased, but that during the Territorial condition, there was to be no law of the Legislature or act of the inhabitants interfering with the Constitutional rights of shareholders, who might choose to go into the public domain, acquired by the common blood and treasure of the nation, and held in trust by Congress, for the settlement of the slaveholder upon an equal footing with the Yankee clock owner.

Such was the Democratic understanding of the meaning of the Cincinnati platform, before the opinion of the Supreme Court was rendered in the Dred Scott case. This opinion of the Court was published at the December term, six months after the adoption of the Cincinnati Democratic platform, and made our understanding of that platform law, as well as Democratic doctrine. We were willing to stand by the Cincinnati platform, and make our understanding of that platform law, as well as the people of the Territory, until the Supreme Court was known, and most certainly we are willing to stand by it now that the highest tribunal in the land has interpreted it as we did then, and do now, and always shall.

It seems, however, that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas has repudiated the Cincinnati platform, and the Dred Scott opinion. As, therefore, Mr. Douglas, who, before this repudiation, was an acknowledged leader of the Democratic party, has now attempted to add a new plank to the Cincinnati platform, and is virtually repudiating the Dred Scott opinion by attempting to force an abolition heresy down the throat of the true Democracy, there is no longer any escape for the party from taking position either with Douglas and Harvey or against them. Let us, then, see what their position is, and determine who is with them and who against them.

In his great campaign speech, delivered at Freeport, Illinois, August 27th, 1858, Mr. Douglas, as a Democrat, proclaimed the following heresies:

IN MY OPINION, THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY CAN, BY LAWFUL MEANS, EXCLUDE SLAVERY BEFORE IT COMES IN AS A STATE.

THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY HAVE THE LAWFUL MEANS TO ADMIT IT (SLAVERY) ON EXCELSIUS IT, AS THEY PLEASE, FOR THE REASON THAT SLAVERY CAN NOT BE EXCLUDED BY LAWFUL MEANS, AND IS SUPPORTED BY LOCAL POLICE REGULATIONS, PURSUING RAMEDES AND MEANS FOR ENFORCING THE RIGHT TO HOLD SLAVES.

IF THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY ARE OPOSED TO SLAVERY, THEY WILL ELECT THEM TO THE LEGISLATURE, AND, IF THEY ARE NOT UNPREDICTABLE, THEY WILL, IF THEY ARE SO, THEN, ADOPT THE LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FRIENDLY TO SLAVERY. HENCE, NO MATTER WHAT MAY BE THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE QUESTION, UNTIL THE LIGHT OF A PEOPLE TO MAKE IT, THE TERRITORY OF A FREE STATE IS PERFECT AND COMPLETE UNDER THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Such is the programme of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, cut and dried, for the Presidency in 1860. It is a strong card, admirably played for enough Northern strength to control the Charleston Convention. It is a bid for the North against the South, so as either to secure the combination for

Douglas, or to enable him to dictate it for his friend.

Mr. Douglas, in his speech of his we have ever read, avowed such a construction of the language of the Cincinnati platform before the opinion of the Supreme Court was known. He, no doubt, held in reserve the design to construe, as he pleased, the jingling words he aimed to use in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and to pervert the Cincinnati platform to suit his own disorganizing purposes, whenever the wished for occasion should arise. But it was not until the Supreme Court gave it as their opinion, in the Dred Scott case, that the Constitution had no authority over slavery in the Territories, except "the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights," that Mr. Douglas openly went to work to do—tall a new plank into the Cincinnati platform.

This new Douglas plank is described in the quotations we have just given from his Report speech, and the Louisville Democrat is a Douglas paper. The editor of the Democrat is for Douglas before any other man for the Presidency in 1860, and is now bending his feeble powers to build up, and keep up, for Douglas, a party in Kentucky. He would sacrifice the whole South upon the unhallowed altar of his Douglas madness.

The Courier is radically and irreconcilably opposed to this Douglas movement. We can never remain silent while the editor of the Democrat, in conjunction with his Wilmett Proviso, Free Soil and Free Nigger confederate of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is thus aiming to Douglassize Kentucky, contrary to the Cincinnati platform, and the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which has been incorporated into our State platform.

The editor of the Louisville Democrat holds with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas that Congress does not have the power to protect slavery in the Territories, while it is maintained that a Territorial Legislature, the master creature and agent of Congress, has the power to protect slavery. This is certain, claiming more power for the creature than is possessed by the creator, and is delegating authority to an agent which the principal is denied by themselves to possess. And worse than all for the South, it is denying the power of the principal, or, if you like, to protect slavery. This may be good Abolition doctrine, but it won't do in a pro-slavery region, and the sooner the editor of the Democrat abandons it the better.

The Courier, on the contrary, holds that Congress has the power to protect slavery in the Territories, and that it is its duty to grant adequate protection whenever it is necessary. We hold that neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, nor the inhabitants of a Territory, can violate the Constitutional rights of shareholders, but that either of them can protect these rights. We further hold that the Democracy of the South must stand still while a Legislature is emancipating part of their slaves, and squatter sovereigns are setting the rest.

Such are the respective positions of the Democrat and Courier upon the question of slavery in the Territories. We leave it to the Democracy, not only of Kentucky, but of the South and the entire Union, to say which is right. When, therefore, the editor of the Democrat denounces the position of the Courier as anti-Democratic, and appeals to his party (?) not to trust us, we don't know that we should offer a single objection, from the fact that we want neither the sympathies nor the support of any man in a Southern State, who agrees with him in his Douglass mad heresy of squatter sovereignty, and who would violate the Constitutional rights of the South, for the purpose of making Douglass President of the United States in 1860.

(From the Radical Herald.)

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The Louisville Democrat gives the following as Mr. Magoffin's position on the slavery question at that time:

"As to the question of slavery in the Territories, and about which there seems so much to be said just now, we was clear and explicit. He held that the institution of slavery did not exist, nor did he know that an emergency now existed for its exercise; thought to that question would be to nationalize an excitable question, now, local; and, therefore, he voted for the adjournment of the session of Congress, and for the adjournment of the session of the Court of Appeals of the United States in the DRED SCOTT CASE."

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# REAPING, MOWING, AND Threshing Machines, etc., &c., &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.  
SACKVILLE, N. B., May 19.—The express having arrived with the dispatches for the Associated Press, we are now enabled to furnish the full details of the European intelligence.

The War News.—At London on the 7th intelligence was received of a serious battle between the contending forces, resulting in the loss of 1,000 men. It is expected that another battle will occur at some time.

The Austrians had crossed the Po near Cambis and advanced towards Salo. They had also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river near Treviso on the 15th of May.

The Sardinians have also made an effort to cross the Po near Cambis and the commanding lasted fifteen hours. It commenced at 10 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th, and was kept up during the night of the 14th and 15th. The Austrians suffered considerably, while the Austrians suffered considerably.

The Austrians on the 13th commenced a cannonade from the direction of Valenza without much effect.

The official bulletin issued at Turin on the 4th says that the Austrians have increased their force at Verceil and constructed defensive works.

They have also occupied Teino and Toblito, having crossed the Po near Treviso on the 13th last night from Tortona, which yesterday burned several arches of the bridge of the Scripta at Placenza.

The demolition of the houses near the fortifications has also been ordered.

A Hessian correspondent says that England has officially notified the Government that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of a war between Germany and France.

The French Globe's Paris correspondent says that Queen Victoria has sent a telegraph later to the Emperor Napoleon expressing confidence in his strict honor, and that he would go a step further than he assured some months since.

Her Majesty looks for the first great battle to occur at Novara.

A large portion of the French army had been unable to cross the Alps in consequence of the passes being blocked up with snow. The portion that did cross the mountains suffered severely.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will command a corps of 2,500 troops on the shores of the Adriatic.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News asserts that France is about to mobilize between 700,000 and 800,000 men, and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to 500,000, as the Emperor fears that Germany will attack him in the rear.

The Emperor, who is the most popular man in France, and the whole neighborhood very healthful and the climate excellent. There are no greater roughhouses leaving Louisville. The cars can rapid im-prove on these roads, and immediate relief will be given to the people, and make it easier at all points.

THOMAS H. MORSE,

FOR SALE—A beautiful Coach and four miles from the city, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, with a good team, and one of the best horses in the country.

The improvements consist of a handsome double cottage containing seven rooms; a gardener's house, kitchen, two parlors, dining room, two bedrooms, ice house, spring and house, ice house, two closets, etc.

The grounds are very tastefully ornamented and in excellent condition.

For terms apply to CHARLES B. COTTON, Attorney at Law, Fifth street, near Market.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A valuable building lot on Broadway, 210 feet

front by an average depth of 220 feet, to a twenty foot bridge over the Ohio River.

It is located in a part of town where there is a great deal of business.

The improvements consist of a large kitchen, and 5 servant's rooms, smoke house, and wash-room, and a servant's room, and a suitable stable, etc.

Terms can be arranged.

CHARLES B. COTTON, Attorney at Law, Fifth street, near Market.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A large store on Main street, opposite the Bank of Louisville, 100 ft. front by 30 ft. deep.

It is a desirable store for retail business, and will be sold low on favorable terms.

The owner is a non-resident. For terms apply to J. B. MULVAIN A SON, No. 518 Main street, 1st floor.

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FOR LEASE—For a term of years, 150 acres of ground situated Preston street, between 12th and 13th streets, and running back to Kethwell street. Enquire of JACOB KELLER, Third street.

my20 d3

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT AND SALE—One of the most beautiful brick houses on Chestnut street, between 6th and 7th streets, and one of the best in the city.

It is located in a part of town where there is a great deal of business.

The improvements consist of a large kitchen, and 5 servant's rooms, smoke house, and wash-room, and a servant's room, and a suitable stable, etc.

Terms can be arranged.

CHARLES B. COTTON, Attorney at Law, Fifth street, between 6th and 7th streets.

WANTED.

WANT TO HIRE—In the balance of the city, or on the other side of the river, a large house, and a large out-house; large yard, good well of water, and a suitable stable, etc.

FOR RENT—A brick House containing 19 rooms, with large stable, carriage house, and a laundry out-house; large yard, good well of water, and a suitable stable, etc.

Rent will be \$100 per month, and will be paid in advance.

FRANK GADIVET,

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WANT TO HIRE—In the balance of the city, or on the other side of the river, a large house, and a large out-house; large yard, good well of water, and a suitable stable, etc.

FOR RENT—A large double team wagon for ten men, dollars and cents.

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